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SWITCH IN RED POLICY SEEN

Allen Dulles Cites 'Ruthless
Suppression' In Hungary

By BYNUM SHAW

[Washington Bureau of The Sun]
Washington, Nov. 14—Allen W. Dulles, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, said today that fear of loss of control over the Soviet satellite domain drove Russia to its "ruthless suppression" of the Hungarian revolt.

This course, Dulles said, was "a complete reversal" of the Kremlin's "short-lived policy of tolerance" and may signal a return "to the days of ruthless Stalinism."

In an address before the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, Dulles said the uprising in Hungary revealed a weakness in Soviet dictatorship not hitherto suspected by the free world: that even decades of political indoctrination cannot destroy the human desire for freedom.

"A few human beings, it is true, can be brainwashed and lose for a time any sense of right and wrong, and the desire to reassert themselves. One thing you cannot do is to brainwash a whole nation," Dulles said.

When the new regime came to power in Russia, Dulles said, its leaders were frightened at the consequences of Stalinist policies and decided to ease the "iron grip" of police dictatorship.

"I suspect," Dulles said, "that the leaders in the Kremlin felt that the relatively long period during which they held and indoctrinated their people had injured them to follow and obey without question the dictates from Moscow."

"For almost 40 years now the Soviet system has controlled the U.S.S.R. and for ten years or more they have held the satellites under iron discipline."

"Butcher" Cited

In Hungary, Dulles said, the relaxation of authority did not work out because "the Hungarian people were not content with half liberties, qualified freedom" and sought to shake off the Moscow yoke.

At first, Dulles continued, "it seemed that a miracle had happened, that what the pessimists had always predicted was impossible had occurred."

"It seemed that an uprising of people largely unarmed could prevail even over tanks and modern implements of war, not because the revolting people were stronger, but because no butcher could be found who would dare use all the might of modern weapons to crush a people's freedom with both hands."

"When dictatorship was thus put to the test," the Intelligence Chief said, "undoubtedly the men in the Kremlin who debated the issue reached the conclusion that their control not only in Hungary but throughout the whole Soviet domain was at stake."

The suppression of the Hungarians has not ended the threat to Kremlin power, Dulles said, but it has laid bare Moscow's gravest danger, "the uprising of youth against tyranny. No amount of Communist indoctrination and Marxist education has served to alter the basic urge to assert the right of free expression."

"Dangerous Drug"

"Education is a most dangerous drug for dictators, and Soviet leaders may be creating a situation in the U.S.S.R. which eventually—not tomorrow, but sometime—will cause pressures for further liberalization of political life, still less police coercion, greater economic benefits for the Russian people and more effective consultation of the wishes of the governed," Dulles said.

In another address, Donald A. Quarles, Secretary of the Air Force, told the educators that Russia now has a "rough numerical equality with us in scientific and technical manpower."

"When we consider the great potential danger which our country faces and, so far as we can see, must continue to face," Quarles said, "I think we are justified in placing something like wartime emphasis on our technological, as distinguished from our cultural, needs."

Elkins Opposed

In a poll of the educators, the presidents of more than 30 institutions declared their firm opposition to "substantial" increases in educational fees.

Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, president of the University of Maryland, was among those polled, and he saw no justification for "substantial" increases in tuition.

"Increases of a substantial nature would in my opinion restrict educational opportunity for a large number of young men and women," he said.

"This opinion is based on a knowledge of conditions that exist at the University of Maryland and which prevail at other institutions familiar to me."

"At the present time a large number of our students are working on or off campus and it is difficult for many of them to pay the tuition and fees now charged."

"Furthermore, we award a number of scholarships and grants-in-aid all based on need as well as academic achievement, and we have many worthy applicants who cannot be accommodated. It seems obvious that there is a need for additional scholarships and grants-in-aid, and while I believe that this should be done by the states instead of the Federal Government, it must be done if all who are qualified for higher education are enabled to attend college."

"While it is true that the income of the states is small, it is also true that expenses at college, other than tuition and fees, have increased."

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